SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22ND 1827.

(Continuedast from the last Page.)

were extending the torch to the dwellings of their neighbours. The Spanish refugees in England were refused passports to Portugal—Spanish troops which offered to desert, were told that Portugal would not encourege their desertion, or accept of their aid—and the few which passed the frontier were immediately disarmed and sent into the interior. There are about 150 of these refugees in Lisbon, and about 200, chiefly officers, in a depôt at Santarem. They have not only been disarmed, but have otherwise been harshly treated. Rations and shelter sufficient to keep them in life are all that they receive. They have not, like the troops of Chaves, been supplied either with money or comforts. Reports of this treatment have passed into Spain, and totally destroyed every disposition on the part of the Spanish Liberals to encounter such forbidding hospitality. One or two Members of the late Spanish Cortes have come from Gibraltar to Lisbon, but they receive neither favour nor encouragement from the Portuguese Government. Acting with an integrity and good faith which the more ardent lovers of liberty do not hesitate to reprobate as pusillanimity or want of zeal, this Government has employed none of those who against the absolute power of Ferdinand which the latter has employed against the new institutions of Don Pedro. Had they done so, there is every probability that they would have succeeded, though the result might have been a general war in Europe. I have been assured by persons who are in close communication with the Spanish frontier, that most of the troops composing what is called the Army of Observation belonged to the late Constitutional Army. The Government of Madrid has taken good care to place at their head commanding officers of tried loyalty, but the subalterns and soldiers are of very suspicious faith. General Rodil has had more than one regimental mutiny to quell already, and were Mina, or any popular Spanish Chief, to appear on the frontier with half the means of seduction placed at the disposal of Chaves, his standard would be surrounded by an army of deserters. The policy, however, of England and her Allies seems opposed to any attempt of this kind. They appear determined to refuse the assistance of internal revolt till they are threatened with external invasion, and to decline the services of Mina till his influence may be unavailing.

Notwithstanding the assurances that the Portuguese rebels are disarmed (assurances of which we have no doubt), the Spanish Government still continues to send more troops to swell the Army of Observation. A brigade, between 2,000 and 3,000 strong, left Madrid on the 6th, 7th, and 8th inst., and have reached Cabella, near Talavera de la Reyna, However inconsistent with recent events it may appear, this continued accumulation of unnecessary forces on the Spanish border still maintain, both in Spain and Portugal, the idea of approaching hostilities. Letters from the frontier towns of Spain speak of war as confidently as ever. At first sight it might almost seem insane to apprehend an invasion from a bankrupt despotism, and a tithe or charity-paid army like that of Ferdinand; but those who persist in believing it possible, are not without some reason for their opinion. A Portuguese inroad would be a popular enterprise with the Spanish army, and might turn out not to be an impolitic one one with the Spanish Government. France, about four years ago, only ascertained that she had an army by finding that it would pass the Pyrenees; and a similarly successful experiment might be made by Spain in passing the Guadiana or the Douro! The proverbial contempt of the Spaniards for their western neighbours is well known, and in the present instance a great superiority of force would be on their side to justify their confidence. Their approach, besides, would be hailed, and their movements facilitated, by a powerful and zealous party in the nation, and could not be opposed by anything like an adequate Portuguese military force. The whole of the troops which have remained faithful to the standard of the Charter do not amount to above 7,000 men of all arms, and on either the fidelity or the discipline of the militia not the slightest reliance could be placed. On the other hand, the Spanish army, at the present moment, is on a better footing than it has been since the the Peninsular war. The guards of Ferdinand are known to amount to about 11,000 men, and though paid chiefly by the convents and the clergy, would (as I have been assured by individuals who have lately seen them) bear a comparison, both, in point of equipment and discipline, with the old guard of Napoleon. A rapid movement on Lisbon by such a body would set loose all the fanaticism and discontents of the nation on a Government but feebly supported by its friends, and incapable of deriving any assistance from public opinion. The success of the expedition in overthrowing what would not fail to be called the revolutionary anarchy of the Cortes, would justify its undertaking; and as Spain herself has now nothing which can be taken from her by England the Holy Allies, secretly thinking that "if 'twere done, 'twere well done," would be glad to accept of an apology for such fortunate audacity, and induce England to do the same. Nor (in the opinion of politicians of this class) is the disarming of the Portuguese rebels at all decisive of the *ultimate* abandonment of such a scheme. They have, indeed, been obliged to surrender their arms and horses; but they are still maintained in Spain at the expense of the Spanish Government, and other arms can easily be supplied. That Government, in its official circular, even exaggerates their numbers, in order to show to Europe the strength of the rebellion, and to advertise the fanatics of Portugal on what amount of aid they may still calculate. They are state in the Madrid diplomatic note to exceed 3,000; but I am assured from a quarter on which I can place perfect reliance, that they do not amount to more than 1,500, The numbers of the regiments (detachments of which had joined the standard of revolt) are correctly given; but of some of those regiments only a few men were found in the rebel army.

As an answer to all speculations of this kind, it may be sufficient to point to the presence of an English army on the banks of the Tagus; but it nevertheless may be interesting to know that such speculations exist and that British bayonets have offered the only security against their realization.

General Foreign News.

Yesterday his Majesty's brig Calliope, Lieut. John Powney, returned from Vera Cruz, having conveyed thither M. Rochafeurte Chargé d'Affaires from Mexico to this country. Mr. R. is expected to return in the Queensberry packet, which was to leave Vera Cruz on the 1st March. The Calliope brought the Queensberry's mail and dispatches from the Mexican Government. She left Vera Cruz on the 23rd February, and the Havannah on the 8th of March, and brought 80,000 dollars, and 28 serons of cochineal, on merchants' account. The Tweed, 28, Captain Frederick Hunn, sailed from Vera Cruz on the 5th of February, [illegible] on board two millions of dollars and [illegible] serons of cochineal, and was to touch at Carthagena, to ship 40,000*l.* sterling, in specie on account of the Mexican Government for [illegible] England. It appears that the [illegible] situation of affairs between the [illegible] Spain, had induced the [illegible] orders to Captain [illegible] Captain Jackson, and Nimble [illegible] England, not to touch at Havannah, [illegible] Vera Cruz, with these orders in search of the Tweed; and the Nimble was [illegible] Havannah, with the same object. The Calliope lay five days at Vera Cruz. [illegible] circumstance of any interest which [illegible] recently occurred, was an attempt on the [illegible] Priesthood to disturb the present [illegible] The plot being discovered [illegible] Vera Cruz were joined by General [illegible] off to Mexico, to be hung [illegible] agitators [illegible] left the American [illegible] of twenty-four 32-pounders [illegible] Williamson, at Havannah.—Commodore [illegible] squadron was refitting, excepting two [illegible] which were cruizing off Key West, under Commodore Porter, in the Mexican frigate Liberator, waiting with two brigs of war.—The desire of the Cubans to declare themselves independent of Spain was daily manifesting itself; and, without a reinforcement of European troops, that country must lose possession of this fine island. The Scylla was cruizing off Havannah; she had lately had a marine killed by a musket ball, in a rencontre with a Spanish private ship of war; the Scylla had only occasion to fire a broadside, which lodged five shots under the Spaniard's counter, and killed and wounded several of her men, when she hove to, and made the *amende honorable*. Calliope performed the voyage well; she was only 99 days from Spithead, and sixteen of them she was at anchor at St. Vincent's Vera Cruz, and Havannah.

Extract of a Letter from Black River, dated Feb. 9, 1827:—"A schooner, the Commodore Owen, from the Havanna, is now in the offing with dispatches for the Admiral. She was present at a fight between the Scilla sloop of war, belonging to this station, and a Spanish corvette, off the Havannah, ten days ago. After a smart action of seventeen minutes, the Spanish vessel struck her colours, and became a prize to the British."

SOUTH AMERICA.

The latest advices from Buenos Ayres are dated the 7th, and from Rio de Janeiro, the 23d February. From Monte Video there are letters of the 12th February. Affairs between the belligerents in the Rio de la Plata seem to be drawing to a crisis, but the mode of its termination is left in the utmost doubt. No land action had taken place, but the armies were nearly in contact with each other; that of the republicans being much stronger than, by previous accounts, might have been expected, and understood to be quite prepared for a general engagement. At the same time, there was believed to be no indisposition on the part of the authorities at Buenos Ayres, to listen to the propositions for a peace. The blockade of that port by the Brazillian fleet has become a mere nullity, the Americans first, and then the English, insisting that it should either be made effectual, or that no impediment should be offered to vessels of either nation. In consequence of this, they had entered freely, and no detentions had taken place. The cruizers of Buenos Ayres had been very successful on the coast, and had captured several Brazillian vessels.

The following extract of a letter from La Guayra accounts more rationally for Bolivar's resignation of the Presidency, than the document lately published:—

"*La Guayra, 26th Feb.*, 1827.—Bolivar is still in Caracas. It is said he has resigned the Presidency preparatory to his submitting the plan of a new Constitution.—Colombia is to be in three states—each to have its Capital, and House of Representatives, and each to bear its own expenses. Bolivia and Peru to form two more states. In all, five federal states."

"Office of the *Charleston Mercury*, Feb. 28, 8 p. m.

"By the arrival at this port yesterday of the United States revenue schooner *Marion*, Captain J. Doane, in the short passage of three days from Key West, we have received late and interesting intelligence from the Mexican squadron under Commodore Porter.

"From the documents which have been politely furnished to us by Captain Doane, it appears that the Commodore can scarcely be said to have been blockaded at Key West—that he has made several important captures—and that, although engaged in foreign service, he still remembers the country for which he fought the memorable battle at Valparaiso, Indeed, in relation to the United States, we learn that he never has, in a single instance, boarded or detained a vessel bearing its flag, and that he has given the most positive orders to his commanding officers not to do so. We are happy to understand also, that all the reports which have been in circulation, of his having been defeated by the superior force of his enemy—of his men having mutinied, deserted, murdered their officers, &c. are all without foundation; and that, on the contrary, the Mexican squadron is in a high state of discipline and subordination, as indeed it has been for some time past, and that it is now ready for sea at a moments warning.

"We also learn that the position taken by the Commodore at Key West is as much a matter of choice as it has been supposed to be of necessity. On the 13th of February the Commodore put to sea with his whole squadron, consisting of a frigate of 40 guns, two brigs, one of 18 and one of 20 guns, and a schooner of 6. The enemy's squadron off the port consisted of two frigates of the first class, and one brig of 20 guns. The Mexican squadron had to beat up against a strong wind and tide, to cross the reef, and reach the enemy, and when it succeeded in coming within five miles, of the enemy, he set all sail and was soon out of sight. Night coming on, and the passage of the reef being difficult in the dark, the squadron returned to its former anchorage. So much for capture and blockade."

The packet for Vera Cruz carries out, it is said, some important communications from the French government, the result of M. Camacho's mission to Paris, which are supposed to be nearly tantamount to a full recognition of the Republic. The Mexican Counsul in Paris has been furnished with complete powers as Envoy, and credentials are, it is affirmed, transmitted by this packet to the French Consul in Mexico, to act there as the Envoy of the French Court, though it is understood that the formal assent of the Mexican Executive to the arrangement is to be waited for, before the diplomatic relations between the two countries are openly avowed. With regard to the other new American States, some material concessions have, it is said, been made by France, among which may be mentioned the right of granting passports, which has been formally given to the Representative Agents, whether as Counsuls, or in whatever character resident in Paris; such passports to be equally valid with those issued by the Ambassadors of any recognised Power. This concession has been made to the whole of the new States, including Chili and Peru, which have not yet been formally recognised in England.—*Times*

Extract of a letter from Bussels.—"The Belgians here are all agog for your forth coming Life of Napoleon, and I don't know how many editions of the French translation are announced by the booksellers, who seem the same thorn in the side of the Paris publishers, that those of Dublin used to be to the London ones, immediately reprinting any popular work at less than half price.—Two pocket editions in French of Sir Walter Scott's novels and works are now published here at about 10d. a volume, and I am told are universally subscribed to: and Frank, the German bookseller, has an English edition printed in Germany as cheap, with Byron's works, &c. equally in *bon marche*. The Germans even reprint in English, such books as Roscoe's Lolenzo, &c. It is quite surprising how much the taste for English literature has increased on the Continent in the last ten years, for which we may mainly thank the three master-spirits, Scott, Byron, and Moore—and their popularity seems to me quite a sufficient antidote to the Holy Alliance and the Jesuits, and a consolatory proof that the principles of freedom, toleration, and good sense have taken deep root in Europe."

RIDEAU CANAL.—This immense undertaking is now fairly in progress and is to be finished, if possible, in the space of four years. Its length from the falls of the Chaneye, on the Ottawa River, to Kingston, on the Lake Ontario, is 133 miles. There will be fifty locks on the line, as there are 280 feet to lift to the grand summit level of the Rideau Lake. This canal falls into the Otrawa or Grand River, 120 miles from Montreal. Masons and labourers may be transported thereto from Quebec for about three dollars by the steamboats, and Americans from the United States may reach the works at a less expense, where houses will be open to receive them, and all the comforts of humble life to the industrious. When this and other canals will be finished, which are now in progress in Canada and the States of America, a steamboat navigation will be opened from Quebec on the St. Lawrence, or from Halifax on the Atlantic Ocean to New Orleans in the gulf of Mexico, an inland route of many thousand miles, and certainly the longest that will or can be on the face of the earth.—*Montreal Paper.*

English News.

GLASGOW COURIER.—APRIL 28.

NEW MINISTRY.

(From the Watchman April 22.)

THE INTRIGUE.

Malum concilium consultori pessimum.

When the Marchioness of Conyngham began to be a favourite in the royal palace, her progress was regarded with uneasiness by the friends of a lady of the same rank; but that lady's near family connection with Lord Castlereagh gave them a hold which could not be shaken, especially as his Lordship was in high esteem with the Sovereign. Sir William Knighton, whose first introduction to political circles arose from his attendance on a female friend of the Marquis of Wellesley, had now, as the physician, confidant, and executor of the will of the late Colonel M'Mahon, the King's secretary, obtained a footing at Carlton House; and he, a shrewd observer of the course of events, addressed himself to the Marchioness of Conyngham, whose good opinion, professionally, he succeeded in gaining. He was chosen to supplant Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, an old favourite, but a partisan of the Marchioness of Hertford. The death of Lord Castlereagh, which took place about the same time, established the Conyngham party in complete ascendancy at the palace.

The loss of that great man gave as severe a shock to the ministry as the loss of Lord Liverpool has now done. Unlike Mr. Canning, Lord Liverpool was always diffident, and had often declined to take upon himself the premiership. Had he been impetuously ambitious, he might have had it in 1801, in 1807, and in 1810. In 1812, after the death of Mr. Percival, all the eminent politicians having failed in their attempts to form an administration, Lord Liverpool was placed at the head of affairs as a last resource. How gloriously have they been conducted by this diffident statesman!

When Lord Castlereagh died, Mr. Canning had sold his house and furniture, and was on the point of sailing to India. Lord Liverpool, diffident as usual, declared the administration to be at an end. Some of the Whigs, and some of Mr. Canning's family connexions, now pointed out to him that the government of the country was within his grasp. Lady Conyngham's friends, connected with the Whigs, made similar representations, and promised him the secret support of various allies in the palace. He wavered. Lord Liverpool *hearing* of the *intrigues*, waited upon Mr. Canning, and offered him Lord Castlereagh's office, his Lordship having first softened the dislike of the King, in which he was powerfully assisted by Lady Conyngham.

Mr. Canning felt the importance of the new position in which Lord Castlereagh's death had left him; but he doubted whether he ought to place himself at the head of the Whigs, or at the head of the Tories. He had quarrelled with and affronted all the latter, and had broken up their party three or four times; by sarcasms on the Addington ministry, of which Lord Liverpool and Mr. Pitt's brother were members; by sitting months with Lord Castlereagh in the Cabinet, having the Lordship's discharge in his pocket, Tories duel which followed; by uniting illusively and Grenvillites in 1804, a measure parties; his own, and by which he ruined Princess of and by being the adviser obliged to retire Wales in 1812, and being

in 1820 on that account. He knew the Foxites hated him for the coalition with Lord Grenville, and he knew the Grenvillites equally disliked him on the same account. He had no party to join or to lead, though he had a few personal friends. A Whig Ministry would alarm the country, and produce much to encounter in Parliament. He therefore determined to join his former colleagues, a course at which the Whigs rejoiced, as they knew he had invariably broken up or embarrassed every party with which he had united himself.

His deep mortification at Lord Castlereagh's triumph, and his jealousy of that minister's fame, made him resolve to follow a course directly the reverse, in which he knew he must be supported by the Whigs and Radicals. Accordingly he denounced the Holy Alliance, and professed to rely on the New World to check the Old. He acknowledged the independence of the South American states; proposed new shemes of commerce; courted Alderman Waithman and such characters, and professed to follow public opinion, that is to say, the clamour of the radicals and journalists. The Ministerial Journals supported him from servility to the Ministry; and the Opposition extolled him in ecstacies as the champion of their schemes. The Whigs supported him, knowing how much his conduct would gall his colleagues, and in hopes he would speedily break up the Cabinet as he had done before. Praised on all sides, no wonder intoxication has led him to his present course. The Pittites were silent. They felt that it was a duty to resist Mr. Canning, but they excused themselves from a political struggle from a desire not to disturb the King, whose health was but indifferently good.

The Premier dropped. Under such circumstances it was the duty of the Cabinet in full assembly to settle whom they would propose to the King as a successor. The home Secretary in the established official organ of the Government in communication with the King. If not Mr. Peel, it was expected the Duke of Wellington, or the Lord Chancellor would be consulted by His Majesty. It was proposed in the Cabinet that a new Premier should be named, and recommended to the King; but Mr. Canning resisted this as interfering with the Royal prerogative. In the meantime delay was sought, while the Conynghams and Doctor Knighton were preparing His Majesty for the intended "*triumph*."—Mr. Canning had friends in Lady Conyngham and Doctor Knighton, who, entrusted with the care of His Majesty's health, had no small influence, it may be presumed, over the Royal mind. Mr. Canning was sent for and appointed Premier, upon which he wrote letters to his colleagues to know if they would accept of office in a new Ministry. As the question was put to them, they had a right to answer yes or no. When the Marquis of Rockingham, then Prime Minister, died, 44 years ago, Lord Shelburne, Home Secretary of State, went to the King, without previously consulting his colleagues, and was appointed Prime Minister. Like Mr. Canning, he wrote to each to know if he would continue in office. They all of them to a man resigned, and denounced Lord Shelburne's conduct as infamous and treacherous. He was consequently never afterwards trusted or admitted into any party.

Some time ago Mr. Canning made one of the Marchioness of Conyngham's sons his private secretary. By this means he established a channel of communication to court, enabling him to know all that passed, and to ascertain the King's most secret wishes. Among these was that of placing the Duke of Clarence at the head of the Admiralty, and of bestowing a high military office on the Marquis of Anglesea, whose daughter is married to Lady Conyngham's eldest son. The first appointment Mr. Canning has made is accordingly that of the Duke of Clarence, in order to secure the King, and break up the ministry. The next will be that of Sir John Copley as Chancellor, to exclude Lord Eldon. The appointment of the Duke of Clarence is an unconstitutional measure: it is the work of a desperate gamester. By the constitution, every minister is responsible for his conduct: but the King is not responsible for any thing. Should the Duke of Clarence misconduct the affairs of the navy, and an inquiry or an impeachment be moved in Parliament, he may be King before the mover has concluded his speech! The Duke of York's appointment as Commander in Chief was often complained of as unconstitutional, and so it was felt to be when Mrs. Clarke's inquiry took place. But the Duke had then between him and the crown the Prince of Wales and the Princess Charlotte. The late King and Mr. Pitt refused to give the Prince of Wales the command even of a district, on the ground of its being unconstitutional. The Commander in Chief and the First Lord of the Admiralty ought to sit in the Cabinet, and be responsible like other men. They are each the head of a great department, and should take a part in the ruling Council. In these times, however, when all the revolutions on the Continent have been effected by the perfidy of the military, there was some excuse for the late King and His present Majesty in giving the command of the army to a son or a brother. Not so with the navy. From it there is no danger of revolution.

Mr. Canning is now afraid lest the cloven foot should appear, and that parliament and the country should take the alarm at the existence of a ministry formed by a court intrigue, and having measures of a revolutionary nature in view! Every member of government is to be allowed to vote and act as he pleases on the Catholic question, and Sir John Copley has been pressed to become Chancellor, that the public suspicion may be lulled. But a large majority of the new Cabinet will be in favour of papal ascendancy, and may make it a Cabinet Question any day. In the late Cabinet it was a rule that the majority should be against papal ascendancy. Sir John Copley, Lord Bexley, and the Marquis of Anglesea will make but a poor stand in the Cabinet against the Prime Minister and six or seven other Ministers of his creation. This new Ministry must, however, be maintained, and Mr. Canning will not scruple at the means. Posts of honour, posts of profit; peerages, even dukedoms; naval and military promotions; all will be scattered about to secure support. Notes have been making for a long time of the bait which will catch each respective fish, from the lowest up to the highest quarters. A few years ago the Whigs and Radicals raised a clamour about the building of a cottage at Windsor; but now not a word is said regarding the expense of pulling down and building half a dozen palaces. The numerical force of the army was complained of by Mr. Hume and others; but when Mr. Canning last came into office, he increased it without a word in opposition. He has destroyed the Pitt party and mystified the Whigs; and a new party is to arise out of their ashes, to be composed of straggling place-hunters from all sides.

It will be seen by our Parliamentary report of last night, that Mr. Canning has accepted the office of First Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury—or, in orther words, that he is now Prime Minister of England. We apprehend the announcement of this fact will cause no surprise; for we believe there has been but one opinion throughout the country, since the moment when it was ascertained that the situation of the Earl of Liverpool precluded all hope of his return to office, as to the individual who would be his successor. But there are other circumstances connected with this momentous transaction, calculated to excite not only surprise, but regret. We will speak of the latter first. Mr. Peel retires from the Government; but retires from it, as we understand, on principles and from motives entirely personal to himself—principles and motives which must command the respect of those who may consider them carried to too nice a point, and who may lament their direct consequence—that of the secession of the Right Hon. Gentleman from an office where he has so eminently distinguished himself. We believe we may safely assert, that in the communications which took place between Mr. Canning and Mr. Peel, when the former received his Majesty's express commands to form an effective administration, nothing could exceed the frank, manly and honourable conduct of the latter, or the generous and conciliatory proceedings of the former. There were, however, unfortunately difficulties in the mind of Mr. Peel, which he could not conscientiously remove; and he therefore, felt it impossible to continue to hold the seals of the Home Department. The opinion, we know, prevails, that Mr. Peel's decision has been taken in concurrence with that of his colleagues who have also sent in their resignations. It is of some importance that this erroneous notion should be removed. —Without professing to state what may have been the precise motives which influenced the Right Hon. Gentleman, we feel justified in affirming, that he has acted from considerations, arising out of views, entirely personal to himself; and we believe we may add, that, in separating himself from the Government of Mr. Canning, he quits office with the same cordial feelings towards that Right Hon. Gentleman, which have animated him during the whole period of their official connexion. * * * * All we shall say further, at present, is, that Mr. Canning enjoys the entire confidence of his sovereign, and of the country; and thus sustained, we have no doubt he will be enabled to form a Ministry which will be acceptable to both.—*Courier.*

Mr. Canning is the new Premier. But though the first wishes of the country have been thus disappointed, those which it must form in the next place are gratified in their fullest extent. M. Canning is, indeed, Prime Minister; but he is a Minister now dependent upon his own resources of character for the favour of the public. The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Westmorland, Earl Bathurst, Viscount Melville, Lord Bexley, Mr. Peel—all have retired from office; and the Right Hon. Gentleman can no longer avail himself of the confidence reposed in the wisdom and consistency of the first, the renown of the second, the unspotted honour and matchless clearness of intellect of the last, and the unimpeachable integrity of all these distinguished statesment. Henceforth the people of England will be able to estimate, at its fair value, the degree of trust which is due to their government. They will feel that they are now in the hands of an Administration appointed by one who started in public life a Whig, who came into Parliament a Tory—who, in 1794, promised that his views on the parliamentary reform question should always concur with the Prime Ministers, whatever they might be—who, in 1802, stigmatized as a dolt and a quack; the Lord Sidmouth, under whom he was afterwards happ[illegible] to take office[illegible] in 1809, negociated c[illegible]ndemningly this [illegible] from office of Lord L[illegible] he afterwards took a [illegible] Mr. Canning, who, no[illegible] his present elevation, [illegible] rently with the follo[illegible] trigue published in th[illegible] "The old anti-pope[illegible] away. Take heed, [illegible] by *an emancipating [illegible] administration.* Le[illegible] prepare a place fo[illegible] equivocations and d[illegible] may yet come, w[illegible] place and power. [illegible] ters. It is safest to [illegible] flexible in shame, a[illegible] what is generous, [illegible] thing is to be gained [illegible] tory to know with [illegible] to perish, if such b[illegible] light.—*St. James'*

Although the de[illegible] have terminated in[illegible] net have not bee[illegible] the public, their [illegible] known, and the his[illegible] it is surprising. [illegible] been deprived of [illegible] and probably incu[illegible] lected from amou[illegible] who unquestionat[illegible] service, eloquenc[illegible] and, conferring [illegible] Chiefship, comma[illegible] vernment, exacti[illegible] professed by tha[illegible] was expected th[illegible] old Government [illegible] that there woul[illegible] moulding, or m[illegible] that had occurre[illegible] sooner is the [illegible] reign announced [illegible] than *seven* of them [illegible] nations. They ref[illegible] mination, or to c[illegible] will. They declin[illegible] serve under the ab[illegible] most fortunate of [illegible] and perhaps ineleg[illegible] other than vulga[illegible] most vulgar proc[illegible] *strike.* It is, indee[illegible] no combination;—[illegible] gentle, but most p[illegible] ly accidental. Th[illegible] if, in the given inst[illegible] so much the more [illegible] fect must be that s[illegible] and feeling which [illegible] sified power,—son[illegible] sword, and others [illegible] *shield*,—some pow[illegible] and others, dexter[illegible] formity of sentime[illegible] sition, only less mi[illegible] indentity of the t[illegible] the seventy-two in[illegible]

SPIRIT OF [illegible]

THE OLD AND [illegible]

(*From*[illegible]

After all the mo[illegible]ful week, our domesti[illegible]nearly in the same position as th[illegible]ere at its commencement—the same interest is excited—the same uncertainty prevails. All that has been *officially* announced is the appointment of his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral. The resignation of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer by Mr. Robinson, and the actual accession to the Premiership by Mr. Canning, are stated also to have taken place, but not authoritatively.

In this state of affairs we are expected by our numerous friends and supporters to express an opinion upon what *has* occured, and upon what *is* to occur, as far as we are able in this age of anomalies to anticipate—To us, that expression of opinion is far from difficult; for we propose at the present moment to consider the question—not as between Whig and Tory—not as between Mr. Canning and the seceders, but as between the King and his People.

We have uniformly supported the late Government, because we felt we could conscientiously do so—we have uniformly opposed Mr. Canning's system of liberality, and his advocacy of the Popish question, because we believed the continuance of the one, to be highly dangerous to the prosperity of the country, and the success of the other, inevitably subversive of the Constitution. If Mr. Canning persist in the course he has hitherto taken upon those points, we shall as uniformly oppose Mr. Canning now;—but this is not the moment to raise up an opposition to Mr. Canning, merely because he *is* Mr. Canning. Nor is it, because we have heard and believe that Mr. Canning has not only waved the Roman Catholic Question as a Cabinet question, but even declared it to be his intention to follow scrupulously the line chalked out by the late excellent and able Premier in the conduct of the Government, that we are inclined to make the most distant offer of support to him, at this juncture. These we consider minor points for after consideration. If Mr. Canning err as Minister of the country, there is Parliament to correct him; and to us, by our representatives, he is answerable for his stewardship. But for the present, we repeat, no such question arises—at this moment the question is, whether the King shall exercise [illegible]questioned prerogative which he possesses under God; ratified to him, by the voice of the people.

Putting the case thus, and referring to the principles upon which this paper was established, who will doubt that we stand or fall on the side of our Sovereign; and having taken up humbly, but firmly, and conscientiously, that position, we most earnestly and heartily lament that any thing should have occurred, however high and noble the principles by which the seceders might in some instances have been actuated, which could be construed by their enemies into an unconstitutional attempt to fetter the undoubted, the legitimate, the sanctified right of the Monarch—That the seceders never felt such a desire we most sincerely believe; and we even go the length of hoping that some amongst them may convince the country of the sincerity of their conduct by returning to the King's Councils, when satisfactorily assured that the modifications in Mr. Canning's political creed, to which we have referred, have actually been made.

It is not for themselves that we are only anxious—it is for the country—for, without knowing, or affecting to know, anything actually going on in the way of negociations between Mr. Canning and Lord Lansdown, or any other opposition Lord: it is quite clear that in a country consisting of two parties, if the Tories will *not* come in, the Whigs must. The business of the Government must be done. The King has said Mr. Canning must do it—the King must be obeyed, and Mr. Canning must be enabled to fulfil the King's command—the delicacy and difficulty are evident with which the seceders must conduct themselves, so as to maintain their principles and consistency, and yet avoid the appearance so much to be deprecated, of attempting to do what the Noble Whigs *threatened* to do, at the commencement of the Regency.

As far as Mr. Canning has hitherto gone, (if we except the reported appointment of Mr. Plunkett to be Master of the Rolls, which we hope, and will yet believe to be untrue) his conduct has given evidence of the *modification* before alluded to; the appointment of that distinguished lawyer Sir John Copley to the high office, which he specially, and we may say exclusively, is qualified to fill, although he is the avowed opponent of the Roman Catholic claims; the nomination of the Marquess of Anglesea to the Ordnance, for which his high military qualities so perfectly fit him, without regard to his adherence to the Protestant party in the State; shew not only the real disposition of our Gracious Monarch upon the vital question, but the readiness of the new Minister to replace two of the acknowledged Protestant members of the late Cabinet, by two others equally firm equally staunch, and equally [illegible]

By such practical proofs of his disposition [illegible] surely [illegible] doubt [illegible] point- [illegible]udes from the Cabinet, the most gifted, the most upright, and the most learned Chancellor this country ever possessed; the other still leaves open that high office which the Sovereign conferred with every mark of the gracious kindness, and accompanied with all the other honours held by an illustrious and lamented brother, on the noble Duke, whose immortal services the country, like their King, most readily acknowledge.

That the Duke of Wellington should have resigned the Master Generalship of the Ordnance seems quite intelligible---it is a Cabinet office, and the Duke did not choose to hold such an office---but the command of the army gave him no place in the Cabinet---he stood in the place of the King's brother---he commanded the King's army---and why he should have given up that command, not even the most devoted admirer of his Grace's valour and consummate skill, can yet satisfactorily understand. Suppose we had been at war, and suppose the Duke had been in command of our armies in those countries, scenes of his glorious victories, would he in such a case have thrown up that command?—We should think not. How then, when in command of *all* the forces, and being in such command on actual service, could the Duke reconcile it to himself to resign such a post?

The circumstances of Mr. Peel's retirement from office, as we said last week, are wholly different—he acted upon personal feeling—not as regards others, but as regards himself, and all parties agree in excluding him from the general "strike" in which it seems that several Noble Lords, imitating the innocent instinct of sheep, chose to jump over the hedge because they saw one of the flock jump first. Amongst other Noble Lords thus unaccountably lively, Lord Melville stands somewhat prominent; his Lordship is also peculiarly unfortunate, for the gap through which he retreated has been filled up in a manner so truly satisfactory to the country, that he not only has not a chance of getting into it again, but he has afforded the most seasonable opportunity of rendering the Minister popular, whose convenience or advantage his Lordship did not intend most particularly to study.

We have no hesitation in saying, that the appointment of the Duke of Clarence to the exalted post of Lord High Admiral, is universally popular. *In* the navy and *out* of the navy—it places a Prince of the blood, the heir, presumptive to the Throne, at the head

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

of a service, the duties and details of which, he is fully practically competent to understand and appreciate; it places his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence in a parallel position to that, which his late illustrious brother filled so ably and so advantageously to the country. The Lord High Admiral, from his station, is above all minor interests—he has no political intrigues to further—no little communities to conciliate—no trains of suitors to provide for; he is enabled to act upon his judgment, fairly and freely exercised, and we have no doubt that the navy will, under the administration of his Royal Highness, and the nation consequently, derive similar advantages to those which, in the space of a comparatively few years, raised the British army from a very inferior position amongst the military nations of the world, to the state of discipline and perfection, in which it achieved the glory of England and the deliverance of Europe.

At the present juncture then, all we shall do, is to call upon the seceders and their friends to consider two points:—the one, whether their persevence in holding aloof, may not, if continued, give the appearance of an ungracious, we might say, unpatriotic determination to oppose the King's designs and desires; and the other, whether their unrelaxing refusal of support may not—nay, must not, throw the Government, at least partially, into the hands of the Whigs—why give the Whigs such a chance?—Why let it be possible, that the Popery Question, the liberal system, and all the other evils which assail the country, shall be carried, because they differ with Mr. Canning upon points which, if they believe him to be sincere—he is ready and willing to concede.

In canvassing this subject, the most amusing part of it is, the readiness and activity with which the opposition paper take up Mr. Canning in contradistinction to the "Pig-headed Tories." Can party zeal, or blindness, or pay, drive men to such an extremity of folly? If Mr. Canning be not a Tory, then Mr. Canning must be worse than a Whig. Let these foolish brawlers—these getters-up of Palace-yard meetings, pause before they make themselves still greater fools than they are. Let them look back upon the whole of Mr. Canning's political life—let them read his speeches upon Parliamentary Reform—let them read his speeches on the Manchester riots—upon all questions except two—(and a third of which we say nothing) and they will find Mr. Canning to be such a Tory that we should suppose no offence could be more gross—no praise more disgusting to *him*, than the eulogies which the Whigs and Radicals are pleased to bestow upon him, merely because he stands at present opposed to the associates and partizans of the illustrious man, he himself was formed by the *immortal Pitt*.

As we said before, this is an age of anomalies, and we must be surprised at nothing; else it would make a man start and stare to find the same people proposing to meet, to address the King, in gratitude for his appointment of Mr. Canning, in the same place where they have met before to eulogize Mr. Hunt and Mr. Gale Jones—can any body, the weakest, the easiest satisfied with popularity, be gulled by such caricatured expressions of loyalty and devotion? We think not; and we are quite sure that Mr. Canning must appreciate the disadvantages which mob popularity cannot fail to bring upon him. The fools who try this dirty bait expect him to bite at it; but, as we have said, let them read the powerful, the constitutional speeches of the Right Honourable Gentleman upon the topics to which we have referred, and they will find that they have nothing to hope with reason, which Mr. Canning can concede with honour.

Upon general principles we are, and ever have been, opposed to what is fashionably called *conciliation*—we mean that conciliation which would fritter away our birth-rights and reduce the Constitution to a name—to that system, as acted upon, relatively, between the Government and the people, we ever shall be hostile; but conciliation between the parties now divided we warmly advocate.

It is most true that the high examples of the Duke of Newcastle, one of the most independent, uncompromising, and constitutional supporters of his King and country; of the Duke of Rutland, the friend of our illustrious Prince now no more; of Lord Lonsdale, and of many others who have withdrawn their support from Government, cannot fail to affect the nation powerfully, and to mark in a most signal manner the disinclination of a great portion of the country to the elevation of Mr. Canning—but let these noble personages shew that it is to Mr. Canning as the conciliator and the advocate of Popery they are opposed, and not to Mr. Canning the individual—let them consider his concessions and weigh the consequences of their opposition—in short, while they duly appreciate what is due to their principles and consistency, let them not forget what is due to their King.

Before our next paper appears, something decisive will have been done; at present our impression is, that much less has been done than those who affect to know more than ourselves would make us believe. Of one thing, it must rejoice the country to be assured, that amidst all these worries and difficulties, the King enjoys perfect health and spirits; and that his feelings and opinions, upon what we cannot but consider the most vital question for the country, remain *unchanged*.

GLASGOW HERALD.—April 27.

(From Bell's Life in London)

That Mr. Canning has throughout the country the people with him, is no longer matter of conjecture, but of positive demonstration; for at this moment, meetings are convening all over the country to congratulate his Majesty upon the firm stand which he has made for his prerogative, which on this occasion has been exercised according to the strict intention of the Constitution, in shielding and protecting the rights and liberties of the people. To praise his Majesty, under existing circumstances, is to uphold Mr. Canning who has been the King's adviser. Sprung from the people it must be gratifying to Mr. C. to find that he has their cordial support. It is his crime with the Aristocracy—it is his merit with the country at large. It will be gratifying to this eminent Statesmen to learn, that the ablest, the severest, as well as the honestest of his opponents, who has encountered him, step by step thruogh his political life—Sir F. Burdett—will take the lead at the approaching Westminister meeting, in applauding his recent policy and firmness. Mr. Canning stands upon a high eminence—the eyes of the people are fixed upon him; and if, as we believe he is prepared to do—now that he is relieved from the *incubus* which so lately bestrode him, he will strenuously devote his genius and influence to the consummation of the enlightened policy which he has introduced of late into the Government, under very arduous and disheartening circumstances, we promise him, that he will be the most popular Minister that ever swayed the destinies of this country since the time of the Great Lord Chatham. His great talents are universally admitted, but we believe they are not greater than his genuine worth. The times are past when talents alone will secure estimation—the people will have frankness and honesty along with them, feeling as they do the just force of their great moral poet's lines, that:—

"Talents angel bright, if wanting worth.
Are shining instruments in false ambitious hands."

The Duke of Rutland had on Saturday an interview with the King at Windsor, and it is said, that he was authorised by certain Peers, richer in boroughs than in brains, to lay before His Majesty, their very respectful determination not to support Mr. Canning, should His Majesty, in the exercise of his prerogative, make that gentleman his Prime Minister.

This is a strange encroachment on the functions of the Crown, by those who would declaim most vehemently against a declaration of the unfitness of Lord Bathurst to be Prime Minister by the Great Council of the nation.

It is a step yet more hostile to the people than to the Crown. Although Mr. Canning only is named, it is certain that measures as well as men [illegible] by these high Tories; they would in no long time, if successful at first, demand a high price of corn to fill their pockets, and the use of the sword in Ireland, to gratify their bigotry. Famine and civil war would come in the train of their triumph.

Mr. Canning, in the course of his political life, has committed many faults, but at the present moment his cause is identified with that of his country—with that of civilization—with all that is high and ennobling among men. Let Mr. Canning keep his character up to the mark of his genius, and he cannot fail in being either one of the greatest Ministers, or the most popular ex-Minister ever known in England.

Really, too, these are not times when such a man as Lord Bathurst can carry on the Government to the satisfaction of any one. He will be subject to continual minorities in the House of Commons, and the King will be embarrassed by perpetual defections. In short, if George IV. should yield to the most bigotted, most ignorant most selfish, most factions, and most short-sighted of all English parties, it may not improbably happen that the end of his reign may be as disastrous as the commencement of his Regency was glorious and successful.

Times April, 4.

"Mr. Plunkett has declined the office of Master of the Rolls, for reasons, as we understand, which are every way creditable to the Right Honourable Gentleman.—He goes to House of Lords, however, as a strenuous and able supporter of Mr. Canning's Government."

Lord Lyndhurst, the title of Sir J. Copley, it is said, was once thought of for the late Mr. G. Rose. Mr. Robinson will take, we believe, the title of Lord Goodrich, and Sir C. Abbott that of Lord Tenterden. If the Lord Chief Justice is raised to a peerage, it will, we have reason to think, be in redemption of a promise made by Lord Eldon. If professional merit were to decide questions of this kind, Sir. C. Abbott would have been a peer long ago.—He is universally admitted to be the ablest and most learned lawyer that has presided in the Court of King's Bench since the days of Lord Chief Justice Holt—*Morning Paper.*

HERALD,—April 19.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

On Friday the dispatches for China by the ship Duke of Sussex, Captain W. H. Whitehead, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the purser of that Ship. The same day a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were thus timed:—Larkins, for China and Quebec; the Astell, for China and Halifax; the Parmelia and Childe Harold, for Bengal, to be afloat the 12th May; the Neptune and Lord Melville, for Bengal, to be afloat the 25th May, and to sail from Gravesend at the expiration of 30 days from their being afloat.

Wednesday week, a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the election of Six Directors, in the room of Sir George Arbercrombie Robinson, Bart.; R. C. Plowden, Esq.; W. S. Clarke Esq.; J. Thornhill, Esq.; G. Raikes, Esq. and H. Alexander, Esq who go out by rotation. At six o'clock, the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on W. Astell, Esq.: C. Majoribanks Esq.; J. Masterman, Esq.; C. E. Prescott, Esq; G Smith, Esq. and S. Togne, Esq.

The corn hill was read a third time and passed in the House of Commons on Thursday; when the House adjourned for the Easter Holidays to the 1st of May.

It is estimated that the number of weavers out of work is more than 10,000. Considerable alarm prevailed in Spitalfield on Saturday, on account of the conduct of the weavers, and we understand that at the request of those masters who have large property at stake, 20 additional patrol were ordered to attend, and keep watch about that street on Sunday night.

The Times, April 2.

A frightful return has been printed, by order of the House of Commons, of the number of prisoners for debt alone, confined in the several gaols of England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland. The sum-total of these poor creatures is 3,820; of whom 2,866 are imprisoned in England only: in Scotland, 216; Wales, 74; and Ireland, 660. A curious calculation grows out of this table in respect of the proportions which the debtors in each country bear to its gross population. This proportion is largest of course in that community where dealings are most active and credit most diffused; thus England gives one prisoner for every 3,500 inhabitants, while Ireland affords but one in 10,000; and if Scotland, which is the scene of extensive commerce and credit, presents no higher a proportion than that of Ireland, it may be ascribed, we take for granted, to the more predominant habits of thrift and prudence which distinguish the people of North Britain. Altogether, it is a dreadful thought, that in one kingdom nearly, 4,000 human beings should be incarcerated, against whom no crime is alleged. The Crown debtors,—a class, we apprehend, deserving compassion in full as great a degree as any other description of victims to hopeless poverty,—are not included in any of the above tables.

MISCELLANEA.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FRAUD ON THE BANK OF IRELAND.

Head Police-Office.—The Magistrates of the Head Office were busily engaged on Monday evening, and through the entire of yesterday, in the investigation of some cases of embezzlement, in which several clerks of the Bank of Ireland are concerned. It appears that the Magistrates had received information of the circumstance early on Monday morning, and the officers of the establishment were dispatched in various quarters to prevent the escape of the parties. The business, however, was kept a profound secret, and the examination on Monday evening and yesterday, were conducted privately. We are ignorant, therefore, of the precise nature of the embezzlements; but from what we can learn, four out of the five persons at present implicated, are runners in the Bank, and the fifth a teller; they were likewise employed, after bank hours, as runners for Messrs. Gibbons and Williams, the Bank Notaries, and it was by means of this double connection, they were enabled to practise the embezzlement, which is the subject of inquiry. If we are rightly informed, the system pursued was this:—The runners, instead of paying into the Bank the money they received for the Bills of Exchange entrusted to their collection, were in the habit of debiting the notaries with the amount of several of them, as if they had been handed over for protest; in a few days, and before a discovery could take place, the money was raised and paid in, by pursuing the same plan with other bills, and in this way the system was kept in operation. It is said that the circumstance which ultimately led to a discovery was wholly accidental. One of the persons charged dropped a paper, in which were entered the particulars of several sums belonging to the Bank, which he had applied to private purposes. One of the accused was apprehended on Monday evening; a second voluntarily surrendered himself; and a third, who had been twenty-five years in the Bank, came to the Police Office on a summons, to give evidence, and was immediately taken into custody. The other two have, for the present, eluded the vigilance of the police. The three gentlemen in custody are held over for further examination. We are not aware that the amount of the embezzlements has been as yet ascertained. All five gentlemen were in situations of great trust, and on liberal salaries, considering the "liberal" scale upon which the Bank of Ireland pays its clerks.—*Freeman's Journal.*

NORFOLK.

Thomas Pallant was indicted for manslaughter, in having, on the night of the 27th of November, discharged a gun at the Rev. Mr. Whitear, Rector of Stanton, and a Magistrate, whereby he received a mortal wound, of which he languished until the 10th of December, and then died. The prisoner is a young man, of very respectable appearance, and when placed at the bar, he appeared in the most pitiable condition; he was labouring under violent mental agony, and several times during the trial fell into strong convulsions. This is the case where a party of gentleman went to apprehend some poachers: and the prisoner, being stationed at one spot while the deceased and others went through the farm, becoming alarmed, fired at the deceased as he approached, mistaking him for one of the depredators they went to apprehend. The deceased, previous to his death, had repeatedly said that he was shot by misadventure.

The Learned Judge, in summing up the evidence, said, the law did *not* allow any person *to fire* at a poacher, *merely* because he might be found in the *act* of poaching. On the contrary, the statute 57th Geo. III. had a special provision, whereby game-keepers could arrest poachers found armed at night, and take them before a Justice of Peace; and it was therefore clear, that if the prisoner fired at Mr. Whitear merely on the ground that he supposed him to be a poacher, a conviction must follow under this indictment. If, however, the Jury were of opinion that the prisoner was affected by a sudden panic, so as to produce a sudden temporary derangement of mind, during which he fired without being conscious of what he was doing, they would acquit him. It was clear that the prisoner had no malice towards the deceased, and that no person had felt more anguish for what had happened than himself; but the principles of law must be preserved from violation.

The Jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, and stated that they were of opinion, that when the prisoner fired, he was in a state of mind that made him unconscious of what he was doing.

The prisoner was then carried out of Court, having just before the verdict fallen down in a fit.

The numerous trials at the County Assizes, arising out of poaching, in which gamekeepers have sometimes been convicted for firing at poachers, and poachers, in their turn, for firing at gamekeepers, naturally suggest to a mind of ordinary feeling a certain degree of disgust and horror; of disgust, that the right in a property like game, unacknowledged by law, should be asserted with such desperate violence by landowners; and of horror, that the consequences of this claim should lead to outrages and conflicts, resembling more the fury of banditti than any other species of popular disturbance.

That a poacher is generally a vagabond, very often a thief, and in most instances an idle and worthless fellow, no man can doubt; but still his life or limb is not to pay the penalty of an ordinary trespass and transgression of merely arbitrary and positive law. And on the other hand, a gamekeeper, the servant of the landowner, is not to be resisted and hunted down, if he attempts to interrupt the poacher, as if he was interfering with his lawful pleasures and occupations. The extremes on both sides are dreadful, and the interposition of the law is called for; but we doubt the policy of Lord Wharncliffe's bill now in progress in the Lords.

This bill declares game to be a property, and licenses the sale of it in open market; in plain words, to the other privileges of the landowner, to his qualification by birth and estate, by degree or otherwise. (all which are the remnants of arbitrary feudal privileges), it supersedes the right of property in game, and the right of sale. Such an enactment as this we consider to be most despotic and invidious in its principle and character. The bill proposes to give a right of property in *that* which all laws have hitherto left at large and unappropriated; which every code and code-maker, from Nimrod downwards, have declared to remain in the common stores of nature, as a part of the general gifts of Providence, over which property should not be asserted or claimed.

It is to the fundamental principle of this bill that we therefore object. If property is to be declared in game, the right of sale will follow by necessary consequence. But we object to this new declaration of right altogether.

We are satisfied, moreover, that the principle upon which it is put forward, fails at its foundation. It is said, that by making game a property, you will prevent poaching. We will venture to say that this assertion is most unfounded. The law can never work a miracle in a poacher's mind, or in the opinions of any other man. No man will consider game to be entitled to the sacredness, protection, and consideration of property, merely because an Act of Parliament declares it to be so.

Laws cannot alter the nature of man and things. The poacher will still poach when game is declared a property, openly sold in the market, as he was accustomed to poach before; and, we believe, he will pursue his occupation more keenly and ardently than ever. We are convinced that this is not the way to get rid of the evil of the present system. It has the appearance to us of an harsh, domineering, aristocratic measure; enlarging the rights of land-owners beyond bounds; asserting pretensions contrary to the law of reason and the light of nature; and using an argument (namely, that such a law will put a stop to poaching), which is utterly unfounded and false, when examined. But this Bill, which is certainly well intended by the noble Lord who has in-

troduced it, is now before a committee; and in this committee we fancy it will undergo such changes and alterations, that the original mover will not acknowledge it when it comes out, and therefore not force it into the House of Commons.

Bell's Weekly Messenger April 2.

SPRING GUNS.—In Norfolk, where these undiscriminating watchmen are generally used, the poachers, previously to entering a copse, are in the habit of driving a few of the owner's stray cattle through it, ungenerously contriving to misdirect the shot, which was intended for their own peculiar benefit. They have even improved upon this device. They shift the wires and reload the guns before quitting the ground, and thus, not unfrequently, bring down a keeper as well as a cow. The landowners have not been behindhand in invention. To prevent the guns from being handled with impunity, even after they have been discharged, a shell of a certain kind is fixed to them, which explodes by a spring. There are other plans, still more ingenious. The keepers, who, like other guardians of the night, require a little rousing to do their duty, depend chiefly on the noise of the discharges made by the poachers, as guides to their apprehension. But these discharges kill as well as make a noise; and it has been thought of importance to get the advantage of the report without the anti-Christian expenditure of feathered life.—For this purpose, mock-pheasants are perched on the boughs, and the poor deluded poacher finds, after bringing down his bird, that he has got nothing but a bit of wood, where he looked for a supper. It might have been thought that this was the *ne plus ultra* of ingenuity; but, no; the protectors of game have improved upon improvement. Small shells are attached to these mock pheasants; and, when the image tumbles, a trigger is drawn, and away fly splinters, and legs, and arms, for twenty yards round. There is something extremely disgusting in the shameless disregard of human life and human suffering, which zeal for the protection of a paltry bird, whose safety moreover, is provided for by numerous and severe enactments, appears, from these facts, to have generated.

WEBB, who was ordered for execution on Monday last, at Oxford, for setting fire to the premises of Mr. Pearman, at Maidenhead, after stealing his horse, died in Oxford gaol on the previous Thursday, of what is commonly termed a broken heart. He was dreadfully affected when sentence was passed on him, and it is supposed that the horrific prospect of an ignominious death was the occasion of his decease, and of a confession which had led to the apprehension of two men at Marlow, said to have been concerned in numerous burglaries and other roberies in that town and neighbourhood.

At the Maryborough Assizes, last week, *Honor Coughlan* was tried for stealing a cloak, the property of Michael Doyle.

Michael Doyle being duly sworn, stated, that he was walking through the street of Athy, with a cloak under his arm, when he met the prisoner, who ran away with it down a lane; he followed, but did not overtake her. He afterwards had her arrested in the street of Maryborough.

Court—Prisoner, do you wish to ask the witness any question?

Prisoner—My Lordship will you let me *ax* him a question?

Court—I have already asked you to do so.

Prisoner.—Don't believe one word the thief says, my Lordship. I met him in the street of Athy, and he wanted to *induce* me into the fields; I went to walk with him in the fields; he was drunk, and I *axed* him for the cloak; when he gave it, I went to the other side of the ditch, and hopped off with it. (Great laughter.) Sure, my Lordship, that wasn't robbing him in the streets. (Continued laughter.)

During this *exposé* the prosecutor (with a face that would have done honour to the pencil of Hogarth, and in which astonishment and indignation were pictured) stood motionless on the table. At length, recovering a little, he said—"O, murder! Gentlemen, do you hear that?" (Continued laughter.)

The prisoner was found *guilty*, and sentenced to transportation.

Times, April 11.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.

Among the recent dispatches from Portugal, we observe a letter from a British Officer, dated Coimbra, March 16, of which the following is an extract:—"This very day, an Ensign, of the 4th Regiment, Mr. Massey, whilst riding out, wished to join some brother officers on the opposite side of a pool of water, but in attempting to ride through it, sunk into a quick sand, and instantly disappeared. The body is not yet found"—It is with the most painful emotions of grief, that we recognise in the youth stated to be lost, the eldest son of Capt. Massey, and grandson of Robert Andrews, Esq., of Springfield Lyons—a young man possessed of that courage which adorns the possessor, and of abilities, which, had he been spared, would have rendered him an ornament to his profession. Subsequent arrivals from Portugal give a more clear detail of the deplorable event. It is ascertained that the body of Mr. Massey was not discovered until about three quarters of an hour from the time he was swallowed up in the quick sand, when every exertion was used that medical experience could suggest, in order to restore animation, but life had become extinct. The last mark of respect was paid to the deceased by the officers of his regiment, who attended the body to the grave, and by whom this promising youth was held in much esteem.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

BOW STREET.

The Assault Justified.—"Plase your Onor's Worship," said Bryan M'Carthy, an Irish *boy* standing six feet high in his stocking feet, with a pair of shoulders which would have formed an excellent model for the statute of Achilles in Hyde Park, and with his *nob* most fancifully tied up in an old worsted stocking, "I'm kilt."

Sir Richard—"If you are killed, you had better go before the Coroner."

M'Carthy—"It isn't quite kilt I am, your Onor, but almost, as you'll see (pulling off his stocking), for here a hole in my scull you might be putting a *praty* in."

Sir Richard—"Well, cover your head, and let me hear what you have to say."

M'Carthy—"It's a warrant, I'd be wanting, your Onor."

Sir Richard—"Against whom."

M'Carthy—"Agin Mick Gavin, to be sure, your Onor."

Sir Richard—"And who is Mick Gavin?"

M'Carthy—"He's the thief o' the World that murthered me, your Onor."

Sir Richard—"An Irish row, I suppose."

M'Carthy—"Devil a row, your Onor. It all happened in a sociable sort of a way.

Sir Richard—"Over a glass of whisky, I presume."

M'Carthy—"Faith, it didn't, your Onor. It was over a kitchen-table."

Sir Richard—"Well, tell us all about it."

M'Carthy—"It's myself that will, your Onor. You see, your Onor, I just stepped into Mick's place to have a gossip with the *vanithee*."

Sir Richard—"The vanithee! And pray who is that?

M'Carthy—"The bit of a wife he has, your Onor."

Sir Richard—"What, has he only a *bit* of a wife?"

M'Carthy—"Och, she's whole what's of her, your Onor; but she ain't over big."

Sir Richard—"Well, go on."

M'Carthy—And so, your Onor, while I was talking to her, saying nothing all, in comes Mick, 'Musha than how are you Mick, says I, 'By J—s, I'll tell you, my jewin,' says he; and with that he ups with the *hod* he had in the hand of him, and hits me the nick, your Worship sees, on the head,' 'Murther!' says I; and down I dropped as dead as the father that bore me. So says I myself, I'll not stand that any how, and I gathered myself up, and come to your Onor's Worship for a warrant to have the law o' him."

Sir Richard—"And didn't you return the compliment?"

M'Carthy—"The devil a return, your Onor."

Sir Richard—"That was rather singular; but I presume you had nothing in your hand, or you would have been even with him."

M'Carthy—"And you may say that any how, your Onor; but sorry the thing I had handy, barring the mistress's pincusheon."

Sir Richard—"His wife's pincusheon do you mean?"

M'Carthy—"By my sowl I do, your Oner."

Sir Richard—"And pray what were you doing with that?"

M'Carthy—"Ock, be dad" (with a half grin, which seemed rather to open the Worthy Magistrate's eyes) "I was just feeling for a pin."

Sir Richard—"Just feeling for a pin! that was no great offence; but where did the lady carry her pincusheon?"

M'Carthy—"Just inside of her pocket-hole, your Oner."

Sir Richard—"And you had just got your hand in her pocket-hole when her husband came in?

M'Carthy—"It's yourself that said it, your Oner."

Sir Richard—"And her husband broke your head?"

M'Carty—"It's he that did, afore Gad, your honour."

Sir Richard—"Then, I think, he served you very right. It will be a caution to you, in future, to keep your hands out of the pocket-holes of your friends' wives. I shall grant no warrant, and so you may go about your business."

"Thank your Oner," said Bryan, and pulling up his *unmentionables*, he toddled out of the Office, amidst the laughter of the auditors. It turned out, that Mr. M'Carthy had once before been in a similarly suspicious predicament, but then escaped the vengeance of his crony, Mick Gavin, who had given him fair warning to keep at the outside of his door in future.

Notwithstanding the declaration of Sir Thomas Lethbridge, that the attornies who attended at Ilchester had given their services voluntarily and gratuitously, it appears that those generous and disinterested gentlemen have sent in their bills, which are now in the course of payment. The bill for entertaining the band amounts to 70*l.* but the successful candidates, whose bill it was, thought 60*l.* quite enough, and hesitated at giving more. One of the disinterested gentlemen, however, undertook to recover the whole sum, and he had not been at work long when he succeeded. This bill was merely for drink at the White Horse.—*Times.*

THE EDINBURGH WHIGS.—A correspondent of the *Dundee Advertiser* asks the Editor the reason of the discontinuance of the Fox Dinners in that capital, and wishes to know whether it be not occasioned by the insincerity of the "leading Whigs" of Scotland?—To this the Dundee Editor replies—"We are and *Whigs*, in the party sense of the word; but as friends to *liberty*, we unite with our correspondent in regretting that the few opportunities we enjoy of cultivating free politics should be neglected, and made still fewer. We cannot answer for the "leading Whigs of Edinburgh"—we question if they can answer for themselves. We have occasion, however, to know that the independent Member for this county holds fast his integrity: Mr. M[illegible] to attend his duty in Parliament. [illegible] table table was surrounded [illegible] select party, including some [illegible] guished ornaments of the Brit[illegible] friends of freedom in every [illegible] meeting, our Correspondent [illegible] appropriate commemoration [illegible] more, of Fox's best principles [illegible] We further believe, that in [illegible] in Edinburgh, the head quarters [illegible] light is kindled, of which neither the Tergiversation of free-loving lawyers, called Leading Whigs, nor the back-sliding of 'speaking statesmen, can endanger the ultimate extinction."

Mr. Justice BEST has decided that bets made on the Sabbath are not [illegible] He says, that "the Royal Exchange [illegible] an arena for the worst species [illegible] not this a libel punishable in [illegible]

GUILDHA[illegible]

Dr. T. A. STUART, a yo[illegible] man from the country, w[illegible] saulting Mr. R. Pringle; a[illegible] of Tottenham, also appe[illegible] complaint of the same [illegible] whispered that the affair ar[illegible] having taken upon himself [illegible] errand to a fair damsel. [illegible] that on Wedpesday afternoon [illegible] some, of Basinghall-street, [illegible] in Queen-street, and ask[illegible] walk with him a little way [illegible] Having some previous knowledge of the gentleman, Mr. P. consented, and before any communication was made, they had entered the door of a public-house, w[illegible] vited him to enter. This [illegible] ed, as he did also to sign a [illegible] duced, purporting to be a [illegible] expressions Mr. Pringle had [illegible] upon which Mr. B. called [illegible] rushed out of the public-h[illegible] riding whip, and began [illegible] complainant without mercy. [illegible] the complainant wrested a[illegible] administered to the Doctor [illegible] the full as he had re[illegible] (who has not since been [illegible] people from interfering, [illegible] couraged the Doctor du[illegible] appliant was going a[illegible] dignation, Mr. Broxsom [illegible] gave him a blow on the [illegible] admitted the assault, and [illegible] were discharged.

The Morning [illegible]

JEWS OR CATHOLICS.—It [illegible] this country; that they must [illegible] and they have accordingly [illegible] God forbid that I should ob[illegible] ing themselves in this innoce[illegible] help thinking that they have [illegible] sport. If they must persecu[illegible] nice persecution of the Jews [illegible] like a fox; give a good run [illegible] you have run him down, the[illegible] Now the Jew would be the l[illegible] devour his dainty substance. [illegible] ROTHSCHILD, with current-c[illegible] rich meal he would make [illegible] thought of it gives me an app[illegible] means, revive the old laws, de[illegible] of our ancestors; for the coercion of that stiff-necked race, and repealed only by the mistaken liberality of their unthinking posterity. The Jews are obtaining a fearful ascendancy in the State. They have already their feet on, instead of in the stocks, and control the money markets; and who can guarantee us against the danger apprehended in the case of the Catholic—that, of their coming to the throne? Suppose a Jew should be King!—as MATHEWS says, "here would be a circumstance! What would become of Protestantism or pork? Imagine a monarch with the beard of an old clothesman, striking at our hierarchy and our hams, abolishing Bishops and bacon. The Church demolished, and triumphant sin agog. Remember their old tricks, think of the days of PONTIUS PILATE, and smite them hip and thigh, in good time, before they get the upper hand again, as they infallibly must do, like the Catholics, unless disabled by the laws, and hunted down by the friends of established order, and the preachers of peace and good will among men.—*London Mag.*

LLOYD'S COFFEE-HOUSE.—It is not, we believe, generally known, that in the year 1720, at a coffee-house in Lombard-street, kept by a Mr. Lloyd, the first dish of tea ever made in London was drank. The following account we have received from a correspondent:—At the above period tea was unknown as a beverage in this kingdom, when a mate of an Indiaman, having bought some home from China on speculation, gave it to a waterman's apprentice to dispose of for him, and after hawking it about for some days carried it to Mr. Lloyd in Lombard-street, who, out of curiosity, purchased it, and thus first brought it into use. This Mr. Lloyd is the same individual who gave his name to the coffee-house which still retains it, though long since removed to the Royal Exchange.

A BROAD HINT.

A gentleman, on arriving at an inn, promised the ostler, that if he would take particular care of his horse during his stay, he would, in addition to the usual fee at parting, tell him the true origin of his appellation:—"ostler." The man was zealously attentive, in the hope of the portion of wisdom promised him; and on the traveller's setting out, reminded him of it. "Oh, yes," said the gentleman (mounted and moving off) "ostler is an ascertained corruption of *out stealer*."

LOVE'S TELEGRAPH.—If a gentleman wants a [illegible] he wears a ring on the first fing[illegible] left [illegible]; if he be engaged, he wears it [illegible] second [illegible]er; if married, on the third; and on the fourth [illegible] never intends to be married. When a lady [illegible] of engaged, she wears a hoop or diamond [illegible] first finger; if engaged, on the second;—if [illegible]rried, on the third; and on the fourth if she [illegible]nds to die a maid. When a gentleman pre[illegible]ts a fan, flower, or a trinket to a lady with the [illegible] hand, this on his part is an overture of regard; [illegible]uld she receive it with the left hand, it is con[illegible]dered as an acceptance of his esteem: but if with [illegible] right hand, it is a refusal of the offer. Thus [illegible] a few simple tokens explained by rule, the [illegible]ssion of love is expressed, and through the me[illegible]um of the telegraph the most timid and diffi[illegible]nt man may, without difficulty, communicate [illegible]s sentiments of regard for a lady, and (in case [illegible]s offer should be refused) avoid experiencing [illegible]e mortification of an explicit refusal.—*American paper.*

A LIVERY-MAN.

The daughter of a highly respectable tradesman in Cheapside, having lately run off with and married a footman, the father, relating the circumstance to a confidential friend, observed, "Yet, I wish to forgive the girl, and receive her husband, as it is now too late to part them. But then, his condition! How can I introduce him?" "How!" replied his companion, "why introduce him as a *livery man* of the city of London; what is more honourable?" The father took the hint; and his son-in-law is now to be seen, instead of standing behind, riding inside the carriage, the envy of other *livery-men*, less fortunate.—*Evening paper.*

The Times.—April 3.

SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

LAMPS WITHOUT WICKS.

Some time ago we noticed these lamps, which depend upon a principle discovered by Mr. Blackadder, namely, that oil, if made to ascend through a capillary glass tube, burns without the aid of cotton, flax, or any other combustible substance. We have little doubt that this invention will by and by supersede most of the lamps at present in use, and give to oil-lights advantages which belong at present exclusively to those of gas. We need scarcely state, that in a fountain lamp, it is the wick only which makes the light unequal, and renders trimming necessary. A lamp without a wick, therefore, means a lamp which never wastes, but burns as long as the oil lasts, with a flame of the same size and brightness. This advantage we have seen realized. One of the lamps in our possession was lighted on Saturday night about nine o'clock, and burned night and day without intermission till eight o'clock on Wednesday night—a period of 47 hours. It never was touched during all this time, except that about six hours before it went out the glass shade was lifted up, and a small [illegible] which had gathered at the top of the tube, and seemed to produce a flickering motion in the flame, was broken off with the point of a [illegible]. The operation was performed in a second and cost no trouble. The lamp is now constructed on the hydraulic principle of the bird's fountain, and has received the name of the Buccleuch Lamp. The flame is from half an inch to an inch in height, remarkably clear and steady, and so far as we have observed, entirely free of smoke. It has only two disadvantages, which we have no doubt will be removed by future improvements. First, it does not admit of being freely carried about in the hand, a defect which is common to some other lamps, and not of very great importance. Secondly, the flame is too small for reading or writing by. But were four or six of these small flames placed in a line, or eight or ten in a circle, so that they would blend with one another, like the jets of a gas Argand burner, the lamp would be almost perfect, and would afford an admirable light for dining-rooms, writing chambers, &c. A friend of our who is curious in these matters, thinks that the perpetual lamp in the Tabernacle, and that which is said to have been used in ancient cemeteries, was constructed on this principle.—*Scotsman.*

A work of high interest is just announced, entitled "*The Club Houses*," the contents of which may be easily imagined, when it is known that the gentleman from whose pen it proceeds is now leading a retired life on the remains of a splendid fortune, in consequence of events which will, in the course of this work, be more than alluded to.

The discovery which line world owes, as is generally believed, to Van Eyck, of painting with oil colours, soon led the most cruel murder. Domenico Beccafumi had been taught this great secret by Antonio of Messina, who had gained is, not very fairly, from Van Eyck. Beccafumi imparted in to Andrea del Castagno, who, eager to be the sole possessor of such a treasure, assassinated his friend and benefactor. Andrea, now fearless of a rival in his art, flourished without suspicion and lived long loaded with riches and honours. On his death-bed however, the horrors of guilt overtook him, he made a public confession of his crimes, and died detested and execrated by his fellow-citizens.

The Times, March 31.

BOMBAY:—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED for the PROPRIETORS, at the GAZETTE PRESS, No. 7, BELL LANE, by THOMAS RIGBY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

BOMBAY GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY August 27th 1827.

BY the Mountaineer from the Downs the 9th we have rec eived files down to the 5th May, and we hasten to lay before our readers a summary of the latest and most interesting intelligence.

We give below the Gazetted Ministerial appointments, that are either in addition, or supercession of those already published in our Journal—some of them it is said, are only provisional, and the Marquess of Lansdown, with a few of his political friends, will, it is confidently reported, hereafter accept of place—certain it is, that with trifling exceptions, the whole of the Whig Party go heart hand with Mr. Canning's administration.

The Parliament met on the 1st of April, and Mr. Peel rose in the House of Commons to explain the reason of his resignation—The Hon'ble Gentleman in a calm and temperate speech solemnly declared that it altogether arose out of a sincere conviction that Mr. Canning as premier must carry the measure of Catholic Emancipation; and entertaining as he had done for the last 18 years directly opposite opinions on that great question, he could not remain in office, and thus give his political support to an administration that would concede the Catholic claims.

Mr. Canning met the Hon'ble Gentlemans explanation in a noble and conciliating manner, and went into a full exposition of the recent movements in the Cabinet as honorable to himself as degrading to the Ultra Tory faction--Next day the Ex-Ministers in the House of Lords attempted to exculpate themselves from the charge of desertion and combination, but their defence was most impotent.—On the 3d a warm discussion broke out in the Commons as to the ministerial changes when Mr. Peel by the exhibition of unexpected and uncalled for intemperance forfeited the good opinion which his former apparent candour had gained him and subjected him to a cutting reply by Canning.—In both Houses the smothered spite, and vexation of the Ultra Tories is breaking forth in ludicrous intemperance—the keen wit and raillery of the liberal phalanx is ably used against them.

There can be little doubt now, of the stability of the present administration, and the vexation of the Tories shews that their cause is hopeless.—The resignations are nearly all filled up, but Mr. Canning to his honor has not displaced a single Tory. The Irish appointments alone are still uncertain.

Secretary of State in the Home Department.—Right Hon'ble W. Sturges BOURNE.
Lord Privy Seal.—Duke of PORTLAND.
Master of the Horse.—Duke of LEEDS,
Chief Secy. to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland.—Hon'ble W. LAMB.
Master of the Rolls.—Sir JOHN LEECH.
Vice Chancellor.—Mr. HART.

It is a fixed part of the existing arrangement, that Lord LANSDOWN, with several other Whigs, shall take seats in the Cabinet before the close of the session.

THE KING'S COURT.

(From the *Court Circular*, 1st May.)

Yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, His Majesty held a Court at his Palace in St. James's which was attended by His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, their Excellencies the Russian and Prussian Ambassadors, the late and the present Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the late and the present Lord Privy Seal, the late and the present Secretary of State for the Home Department, the late and the present Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, the late and the present Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, the President of the Board of Control, the President of the Board of Trade, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the Secretary at War, the Secretary of States for Ireland, the Vice-Chancellor, the Attorney-General, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward of the Household, the Groom of the Stole, the Master of the Ceremonies, the Clerk Marshal as the Equerry in waiting, Lord Graves in waiting, General King, Groom in waiting, Admiral Sir George Cockburn, and &c.

Prince Lieven, the Russian Ambassador, presented the Count Michael de Woronzow.

The Baron de Maltzahn, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Prussia, was presented to the King, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Master of the Ceremonies, to deliver his re-credentials, and took leave of the King.

The Baron de Bulow, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Prussia, was presented to the King, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, to deliver his credentials.

The Lord Chancellor (Earl of Eldon) had an audience of His Majesty, and resigned the Great Seal. Earl Bathurst had an audience of His Majesty, and resigned the seals of office as Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

The Earl of Westmorland had an audience of His Majesty, and resigned the Privy Seal.

Mr. Peel had an audience of His Majesty, and resigned the seals of office as Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Mr. Canning had an audience of His Majesty, and delivered his seals of office as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Lord Lyndhurst was presented to His Majesty on his being appointed Lord Chancellor, when his Lordship kissed hands and received the Great Seal.

The Right Hon. George Canning was presented upon his being appointed First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and received the seals of office accordingly.

His Grace the Duke of Portland was present, upon his being appointed Lord Privy Seal.

The Right Hon. Sturges Bourne was presented, upon his being appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, and received the seals of office.

Lord Dudley and Ward was presented, upon his being appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and received the seals of office.

Lord Goderich was presented, upon his being appointed Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, and received the seals of office.

The following presentations also took place:

The Marquis of Anglesea, upon his being appointed Master-General of the Ordnance.

The Duke of Devonshire, upon his being appointed Lord Chamberlain.

Mr. William Lamb, upon his being appointed Secretary of State for Ireland.

Mr. James Scarlett, upon his being appointed Attorney-General; upon which occasion he received the honour of knighthood.

Mr. Hart, upon his being appointed Vice-Chancellor, upon which occasion he received the honour of knighthood.

His Majesty then held a Privy Counsel, at which Mr. Buller attended as clerk, when his Grace the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Dudley and Ward, Admiral Sir George Cockburn, Sir Anthony Hart, and the Hon. Wm. Lamb, were were sworn in Privy Councillors. The following were sworn into office:—The Lord Chancellor (Lyndhurst), the Right Hon. Sturges Bourne, Lord Dudley and Ward, the Marquis of Anglesea, who was also sworn in Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlet.

The Court concluded at a quarter after four o'clock.

The only Ex-Minister who abented himself from Court was the Duke of Wellington!!!

The Revenue, they say, is rapidly and alarmingly decreasing.

Sir John Malcolm is we learn much better. The Bolton sailed on the 26th April.

We understand that a new Superintendant will be appointed to the Bombay Marine, and that many distinguished Officers are candidates for the appointment, but that Sir John Phillimore is not named among them.

Advices from Portugal are still unsatisfactory—Nothing more is heard of the Rebels, but internal treachery is yet to be apprehended—Don Miguel it is to be feared, is carrying on plans for the subversion of the Constitution—Accredited agents ha[illegible] in Portugal, with instructions from Don Pedro to prevent Don M[illegible] and to continue the Regency until the Emperor's infant daughter is [illegible] following extract shews the alarming state of uncertainty as to the m[illegible]

PORTSMOUTH May 2.—Arrived his Majesty's ship *Romney* from [illegible] of 14 days. The accounts she brings state that the Portuguese hav[illegible] frontiers; that the Spaniards continue to increase their army of [illegible] the general opinion, that affairs cannot remain as they a[illegible] Spain and Portugal. The prisons in Lisbon and Oporto a[illegible] but very few examples have as yet been made.

Events of a most extraordinary aspect have occurred in France. The Public m[illegible] been in a state of considerable excitement, and it was deemed prudent that Charle[illegible] to appease discontent reject the new project against the Press.—Soon afterwards he he[illegible] of the National Guards; a Corps composed of the respectable portion of the Frenc[illegible] consisting of upwards of 50,000 men—about 18 000 of them were reviewed and pop[illegible] ing then burst forth amongst them—exclamations of *a bas les ministres*! *a bas Villell[illegible] la charte! a bes les Jesuites*! were loudly resounded from their ranks. The King[illegible] ground; and soon afterwards an Ordonnance was issued disbanding the N[illegible] Guards—Great changes are expected to take place in the Cabinet.—The [illegible] people are generally disaffected; and so much is popular feeling dreaded, that the Ar[illegible] latterly been moved every six months, in order to prevent their being contamminated [illegible] people.

Lord Cochrane entered the Port of Napoli in the Morea on the 16th March, and was enthusiastically hailed as the new Messiah of Greece. The news had reached, Zante where three Regiments were raised immediately afterwards.

Advices to the 25th March from Constantiniople are only interesting as shewing that several thousand Turks are marching to reinforce the Army in Greece, and that considerable pecuniary assistance had been sent to Reschid Pacha.

(From the *Pilot* of Saturday, April 28.)

" PARIS, APRIL 27.

" A letter from Vienna of the 18th instant says, that the news of the arrival of Lord Cochrane in the Morea has caused a great sensation in the Divan. The new Reis Effendi has asked for an explanation of the British Ambassador, who replied, that Lord Cochrane was no longer in the naval service of Great Britain."

The news from Columbia this week is deemed unpleasant, bringing, as it does, the resignation of the Vice-President SANTANDER, in addition to that of BOLIVAR.

New York papers of the 1st of April convey no news of importance.

THOMAS RIGBY PRINTER.